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BY  
OWDEN,  
Printer

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1807.

[No. 2016.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Two Stoves to Let.

Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 7

195 Shares Alexandria Marine Insurance Stock for sale by CATLETT & FISK.

October 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool, FALL GOODS.

October 21.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

TO RENT, And possession given on the 14th of November next.

The three-story Brick House On the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. George DRYGALL, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss, City of Washington, Oct. 20.

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship

LEONIDAS,

Upwards of 300 tons burthen

now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to Li

verpool or Clyde, would be preferred.

Apply to

James Patton.

ALSO,

The good Ship

GEORGE,

Cap. WALTER,

Burthen 207 tons; will be ready for a cargo in ten days. Apply to the Master on board or to

James Patton.

October 20.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETZ,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber,

New England Rum,

Potatoes and Cais.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,

Henry Postick, Master;

Burthen about three hundred hogsheads, is a good vessel, &

will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have for sale, on board said ship,

1200 bushels Liverpool Coals, for grates,

October 20.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder for cash

A House & Lot—Also, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Columbus & Alfred streets—See property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,

Phineas Janney,

Thomas Janney.

Comrs.

## FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.

Apply to the

Nov. 7.

PRINTER.

d.

## New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE & CO.

HAVE commenced Brewing, and have on hand BEER of a good quality ready for delivery. Grains to be had at the brewhouse, and Yeast at Entwisle's store, lower end of Prince street.

Cash given for good clean Barley, at the brewery.

November 7.

d.

## COFFEE.

5000lb. good COFFEE,

50lb. NUTMEGS,

With as usual, a general assortment of WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for sale on reasonable terms by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

October 30.

## JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner THOMAS, from SALEM, and for sale by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

30 tons of RUSSIA HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DITTO,

TANNERS' OIL.

Also for sale,

The laid Schooner Thoma

If applied for immediately to the Captain on board at Hepburn's wharf, or to

LEWIS DEBLOIS

October 16.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 13.

LANDING THIS DAY,

FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER

FALL-PLA Y,

AND FOR SALE,

75 hds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars

33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

October 31.

## Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from John

Spencer to the subscribers, made to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to

Cuthbert Powell, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on SATURDAY the 21st day of

November next,

## Two Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighborhood of the Gum-Spring, in Loudoun county, adjoining each other and

binding on the lands of Thompson and Veitch and Benjamin James, containing one hundred and fifty two acres.—The sale will take place

at twelve o'clock.

Israel Lacey,

Charles Lewis,

Stephen Beard,

Trustees.

October 16.

d.

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois,

May 16.

## JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are for sale on the usual terms.

October 26.

d.

## Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20.

d.

## TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

d.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

## STRAYED,

From GADSDEN'S Meadow, from which he was turned out by his hostler, with a view of driving him to the Stable:

A HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands high, stately & well made, with a small white spot on the forehead, several white spots on the shoulders, and a bob tail. Paces, trots and canters—he is supposed to have gone up the Leesburgh or Centreville roads.

The above reward, & all reasonable charges, will be paid on delivering him to the Subscriber.

Charles Bennet.

November 9.

## NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of William Oxley, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh,

Nov. 10.

## On the 15th of December next,

I propose to make a dividend of such of the moneys belonging to the estate of W. Oxley an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands. The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

Nov. 10.

d.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the Wheelwright and Blacksmith's business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen; these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.

November 7.

d.

## BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Tenerife
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hds. 3d proof Antigua Rum
- 12 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do. hyson skin
- 5 do. Imperial
- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 21.

## HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street, Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25.

## DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the suspenders, to prevent improper stretching and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

## Lands and Mill-Seat for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, October 9, 1807, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,

Ten acres and a half of land

lying on the east side of the George town road, about half a mile from Alexandria court-house, either all together or divided into four lots of equal quantity as may suit the purchasers.

A full square, containing rather more than two acres, on the south side of Duke street and eastward of the well and white house belonging to the subscriber.

Part of a square to the southward of the last-mentioned, and west of Charles Page's and Philip G. Marsteller's houses.

The Spring Garden, about 4 acres, say two squares, and taking in the streets will be near 5 acres.

The last three mentioned parcels will be sold together or divided, as may be thought most convenient to buyers.

A moiety of ten acres near Cameron Run and the Colchester road, bought in company with Bird and Ricketts.

A valuable Mill Seat on Holmes's Run, above the new turnpike road and not far from the trough hill, between four and five miles from Alexandria.

The sale to commence on the 23d cur. on the George-Town road, and continue, if the weather is suitable, till the whole is disposed of.

The terms of sale will be made known before or at the time of sale.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Receiver of the effects of JOHN SUTTON, and JOHN MANDEVILLE,

under the order of the high Court of Chancery of Virginia.

11th month 2d.

## Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, from Boston, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Corner Prince and Water streets:

4000 bnls ground allum salt

50 boxes dip candles

50 reams writing paper

15 barrels apples

45 cheeses, good quality

## Also in Store,

10 pipes Holland gin

10 pipes first proof French brandy

6 ditto fourth do. Cogniac do.

6 hds New England rum

40 lbs Boston beef

4 half barrels ditto pork

20 boxes brown soap

60 ditto cod fish

100 ditto mould candles</



# TRIAL OF COLONEL A. BURR.

## MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

### EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 3.

[Mr Henry's evidence concluded.]

Mr. Hay. Had you any treaty with New about arms? A There was; but we never completed it. We had been for several days on a contract for a quantity of provisions, which was brought down in the boats called colonel Burr's boats. He said that the provisions were not his private property, but that he was agent for the owners, between whom some matters were to adjust respecting them. On the Sunday before colonel Burr left the town of Washington, and after the boats had been searched for arms, New asked me, whether I would not like to purchase a parcel of guns. I asked him how many there were. He answered about 40 or 50; or between 40 and 50; and as elegant muskets and bayonets as ever I saw. There was some difficulty about them. He would not deliver them, but leave them in a place where I might find them. He offered them to me at a price which I considered only about one third of their value. He said, that they were now of no use to them, and that it was better to get something for them than nothing. I observed to him jocularly, that they could not have been of much use in settling the Ouachita land. He said that I was much mistaken if I thought that the men whom I saw engaged in this enterprise were going on so dull a business as that of settling a new country; that they were generally too well fixed at home to embark in such an enterprise; but the settlement of the Ouachita was a good idea to hold out to the world; and it seemed to go down very well.

Mr. Burr objected to this evidence. How can the conversations of others legally affect him? On this point a desultory debate arose.

The Chief Justice conceived that the declarations of all the party who were at the mouth of Cumberland, as to the intention of the expedition, were admissible evidence.

#### Cross Examined.

Mr. Burr. Did not you and Mr. Callier express very strong sentiments concerning the right of the people to redress themselves? A We did express ourselves in that manner, and spoke of the difficulty of restraining the people from attacking Mobile. Q Do you recollect the resolution of your legislature on this subject? A I do. Q Did not that contain the same sentiments which you ascribe to me? A Not particularly. Q Did you vote for this resolution? A I believe so.

Here Mr. Wickham read the following affidavit:

The affidavit of Julian Depestre of lawful age, saith—

I have no knowledge of colonel Burr ever entertaining any designs or intentions against the peace of the United States nor against New Orleans, nor against any other part of the United States. Nor have I any knowledge of his having any designs against any part of the dominions of the king of Spain, so long as that power should keep peace with the United States.

In the last days of July 1806, in one of my visits to colonel Burr in Philadelphia, I communicated to him my desire to make a tour in the western country to seek for an advantageous situation for my family. Colonel Burr told me that if I could be ready he would be glad to accompany me; and that if I could be at Bedford by the tenth of August, we would spend there a few days, and then proceed by Pittsburgh, adding obligingly, that he would introduce me to some of his friends, who probably would be the most proper persons to direct me in some requisition; I agreed, and the 11th of August I met colonel Burr at McConnellsburg, and continued in his company till the 2d or 3d of September, that I left him a few miles the other side of Chillicothe.

We spent about seven or eight days of the time I was with colonel Burr at the Springs of Bedford, then we went to Pittsburgh, where I was introduced by him to general O'Hara. The 22d of August we went to Mr. Morgan, half way we met with his two sons, the eldest and youngest, who came, sent by their father, to welcome colonel Burr and accompany him to his house, there we dined and passed the night; next morning we went to breakfast to Washington. Mr. Morgan's eldest son accompanied us; again after breakfast we parted and continued our journey. When we travelled in the back part of Virginia and in the state of Ohio, I saw several men coming, some in their name, some in the name of several others, to colonel Burr; they generally told him that they had understood that there would be a Spanish war, and that he was to have a command, in which case they came to offer themselves, manifesting the pleasure they would have to serve under his orders: colonel Burr would always hear what they had

to say, and answer them in my presence, and I must say, that so long as I travelled with him he never avoided my presence to speak to anybody; in general his answers to them were, that there was no such thing as a war till now, and that he had no kind of commissions of government; but that if it happened that there should be a war, which he thought would be the case, that he would make every thing in his power to take an active part in it, and that if he succeeded, he would be very glad to command such brave men—I saw them all go back very well pleased with him; it was about that time that on my observation to colonel Burr, if he had really a mind to take a part in the Spanish war, if there was one, that he asked me if in that case I would accept service in the army of the United States, or, if the views of government should not extend to conquest, in a private enterprise to be composed of volunteers, adding that such expeditions were permitted by the laws of the U. S. in case of war—I answered him all at once, that if he had credit to procure me such situation in the army as would suit me, I was very willing; he then replied that he understood it so.

(Julian Depestre's affidavit to be continued.)

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 10.

DEBATE ON MR. G. W. CAMPBELL'S motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Smilie said, the gentleman from Massachusetts had enquired, whether money had been actually paid for these specific articles, or contracts only made for them: on this point they could not satisfy the gentleman. He thought the only question on the passage of this bill was, would the house cover these expenditures, by an appropriation, or not? They had a right to answer this plain question in the affirmative or negative; but it appeared doubtful whether they would answer it at all. He thought he perceived from the questions of the gentleman from Massachusetts an intention to cast some imputation of a criminal nature on the president of the U. S. or on the secretary of the navy; whether such criminality existed or not, was not the question before the house. It had been customary, whenever the secretary of the navy or any other officer of the government had made disbursements which were not authorised, to cover them by an appropriation. This question, therefore, did not necessarily involve any enquiry of the kind which had been made.

He did not mean to point out the propriety or impropriety of the arguments which gentlemen had used: if they believed that the conduct of the executive had not been correct, they would not vote for the appropriation. It had been said that congress should have been convened immediately; it was true the president had a right to call them sooner if he had thought the interest of the country required it, but he had postponed the meeting till the fermentation should have subsided, and an answer might have been received from Great Britain to the demand which had been made for reparation. If he had convened them so early in the season as the month of August they could not have come here to legislate without danger to their health.

Mr. S. was in favor of the specific appropriations, and against the practice of drawing money from the treasury without appropriation previously made; but every gentleman knew that there were cases in which this form must be dispensed with, and in this instance he thought the circumstances of the case justified the measures adopted.

Mr. Dana perceived it was not in the power of the chairman of the committee of ways and means to answer the enquiries which had been made, because he would not permit himself to indulge a thought that he possessed the desired information, and yet withheld it. He thought that the want of this information might lead to a misstatement of facts; and though he did not pretend to be in the secrets of the cabinet, he was inclined to the opinion that a full disclosure would be more satisfactory to the house, to the executive, and to the people. If this were made, they would be denied the liberty of roving at will, conjecturing as they chose. But, said he, are we not called upon to grant money, and shall we not know for what purpose? Does the president call upon us for an appropriation, and shall we not have leave to enquire what expenses it is intended to cover? The very act they were about to pass was declaratory of their approbation of the conduct of the executive; they were therefore entitled to information on the subject.

As the representatives of the people, the peculiar guardians of the public treasury, they were entitled to it.

He believed that no blame should attach to the act of the navy or any other person on account of this expenditure; but in every case in which money had been expended without orders, the least that could be expected was a fair disclosure of the circumstances attending the transaction. Could not the executive and departments trust to the candor and liberality of the house? Did they refuse to confide in the house? Mr. D. was desirous of the fullest information, which he thought would redound more to the credit of the administration than this silence on the subject.

Waiving the right to make these enquiries, he thought then two questions occurred for consideration. The first was the great broad question, whether or not it was proper for congress to make appropriations to cover expenditures of public money not previously authorised by law. Prior to the year 1801, expenses were incurred without the express sanction of congress; they were incurred with a view to the public service in case of emergency. It was then discretionary with congress either to approve or disapprove this conduct; if they approved it they passed a bill making an appropriation to cover the expenditure. In 1801, from the highest authority, a doctrine the reverse of this was avowed; that it was a part of political prudence to discountenance and disallow all applications of money to purposes not authorised by law; so that if money destined for one object was applied to another, or money unappropriated was applied to any object without being previously authorised by law, this doctrine went to disallow it. In 1807, when public expectation was directed to the executive, it had been thought proper to incur certain expenses for ensuring the public safety. A public officer, who, in a moment of public exigency undertakes to purchase supplies, may rely on public support. If the legislature condemns the procedure, the officer must bear the loss. Would you, said Mr. D. had you been assembled at this time, with a knowledge of all the existing circumstances—would you have authorised these expenses to be incurred? This was the fair question, and was presented to them under favorable circumstances for determination. In 1801, this doctrine had been contradicted, disavowed; it was with satisfaction he now observed that practice taking place under high authority which had before been denounced. He felt highly gratified with this change, and certainly would not reproach gentlemen for it; they had learnt wisdom by an experience of 6 years, which had taught them the error of their doctrines; the privilege of being wiser on this day than five years since ought not to be denied. He declared then, that as respected the general principle, he concurred decidedly with the executive.

The second question was on the particular subject: should they advocate expenditures for these particular purposes, supposing that they had perfect information on the subject? As respected the subsistence for seamen, repairs for vessels, &c. they were previously authorised by law. The president was authorised to increase the number of seamen, but the appropriation already made would not cover the additional expense. It was beyond all question, that as this power had been given to the president, congress were pledged to cover the expenditure. The next article was, for pay and subsistence of the marine corps. There was a clear power vested in the president to increase this corps, and as congress had authorised that increase, they were pledged to defray the additional expenses. Passing by ordnance and military stores, the last article was for timber for the navy. He could have wished that this article had been something more explicit; he apprehended it was timber for gun-boats; if so, on that subject there seemed to be some question. He found in the estimate of the naval expenditures, timber for 23 gun-boats; he did not doubt but they might be useful; but they were not designated by name in the bill, and should they be found to be useless, the stigma might be cast on the navy generally. As respects this timber for gun-boats, he asked, had there been any authority given to the executive of the U. S. to purchase such timber? At the last session of this body, there was before the house a bill authorising (among other objects) the building a number of gun-boats, which failed of success. A motion was made by himself to strike out the words "for building gun-boats," so as to authorise the provision of timber for general naval purposes. Against this motion he found a long list of names, for it had

no high authority to recommend it. They could have the whole number of gun-boats that were necessary built in one month, even if it were a thousand. For himself, he was now clearly in favor of timber for gun-boats, not because he considered them an adequate defence for the U. S. but as they might be useful in some cases to a certain extent, as a subordinate part of a system of defence; this was their true character. Hence it was that the erection of gun-boats gave so much amusement to mischievous tongues and editors, when considered as forming in themselves a system of defence. He was clearly in favor of pursuing the same plan as that for which he had before voted; and the gentlemen who had condemned the measure proposed by himself last session, might vote for the same now, as it was backed by higher authority.

Mr. Thomas wished the chairman to state the question before the house, that gentlemen might see how far they wandered from it.

The chairman stated the question to be on the rising of the committee in order to report the bill.

Mr. Newton said, he rose merely to state to the committee a matter of fact; and when he had stated that fact, he thought he would be justified in the inference he should draw from it. Considerable preparations had been made in the part of the country which he had the honor to represent in consequence of the outrage which had been committed. He knew it to be a fact that citizens of that district had furnished articles for the service of the U. S. and rendered important services, and that they were now anxiously waiting for the passage of this law, that they might receive the monies which would become due to them under its sanction. This being the fact in his district, he had no doubt the same fact existed in other parts of the U. S. He did not know that the executive of the U. S. had purchased or paid a cent for salt-petre; but as the U. S. were indebted to citizens in his district, the probability was that they were indebted in other parts of the union.

[Debate to be continued.]

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRA.

### STATE PAPER.

#### Declaration of the King.

Westminster, Sept. 25, 1807.

His majesty owes to himself, and to Europe, a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated the late measures in the Baltic.

His majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark which it was his majesty's first wish and endeavor to obtain—for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices; and of which he never lost sight, even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his majesty, he has the consolation of reflection that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance; his majesty feels confident that in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others, amongst the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy with a military force the territory of Holstein—for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation, and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish Marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as his majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish majesty's continental dominions, his majesty would yet willingly have forbore, to act upon this intelligence until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

His majesty did not could be a doubt danger, or a hope of to it, in the m nations of Denmark. But his majesty could when, at the close the court of Denmark e confederacy against G offered by that c able an abandonment his majesty had never founded on its avo the operation of a f power. His maj compare the degree of that time determined court of Denmark, in engagements, solemn months before with t which France had riving to the same prin with kingdoms prosper with the population o mers. Nor was the danger certain. Already the the invasion of Holat the violated territo burg. And Holstein land of Zealand wa France, and the navy disposal. It is true, a British land its way into the for a time the moven marine. But the sea when that precaution were averted, and whe must have retired fro limited France, in und accumulate the means majesty's dominions. Yet even under the calling upon Denmark and security which he lled to require, and ly pledge by which t rendered effectual—the one of that fleet, whi movement to France f no hostilities with G sity accompanied th der of every condit to reconcile it to the feelings of the court. It was for Denmar arms and stipulations nities. If Denmark was a surrender of the fleet France as an act of co had prepared a force magnitude as must ha negligible even in the rendering resistance. If Denmark was e the demands of in her independence of her co operation a military and pecunia her European terr and extension o nities. That the sword ha execution of a servic tery of his majesty of sincere and pa tery. That the state world are such, as quitted the measure to which his majesty der the necessity of which his majesty which he is in His majesty has lo unequal contest, of a against unrelenting v that forbearance design was openl for far advanced ment of subjecti to one universa obiting them by t confederacy against t political existence of necessary for hi success of a syste interests than to were destined to execution. It was time that th which France has ios the world, should exertion of the p for by the exig proportioned to the n Notwithstanding the part of the D remains for De war shall con His majesty



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GAZETTE,

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Sept. 25, 1807.  
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his majesty did forbear, as long as  
there could be a doubt of the urgency of  
the danger, or a hope of an effectual coun-  
teraction to it, in the means of in the dis-  
positions of Denmark.

But his majesty could not but recollect  
that, when, at the close of the former war,  
the court of Denmark engaged in a hostile  
policy against Great Britain, the a-  
bandonment of neutrality which was  
offered by that court for so unjust  
an abandonment of neutrality which  
his majesty had never ceased to respect,  
founded on its avowed inability to re-  
sist the operation of external influence  
and the threats of a formidable neighbor-  
ing power. His majesty could not but  
compare the degree of influence, which at  
that time determined the decision of the  
court of Denmark, in violation of positive  
engagements, solemnly contracted but 6  
months before with the increased opera-  
tion which France had now the means of  
bringing to the same principle of intimidation  
with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and  
with the population of nations under her  
power.

Not was the danger less imminent than  
before. Already the army destined for  
the invasion of Holstein was assembling  
on the violated territory of neutral Ham-  
burg. And Holstein once occupied, the  
kingdom of Zealand was at the mercy of  
France, and the navy of Denmark at her  
disposal.

It is true, a British force might have  
checked its way into the Baltic, and checked  
at a time the movements of the Danish  
army. But the season was approaching  
when that precaution would no longer  
be availed, and when his majesty's fleet  
must have returned from that sea, and per-  
mitted France, in undisturbed security, to  
accumulate the means of offence against his  
majesty's dominions.

Yet even under these circumstances, in  
calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction  
and security which his majesty was com-  
pelled to require, and in demanding the on-  
ly pledge by which that security could be  
rendered effectual—the temporary posses-  
sion of that fleet, which was the chief in-  
strument to France for forcing Denmark  
to hostilities with Great Britain; his ma-  
jesty accompanied this demand with the  
offer of every condition which could tend  
to reconcile it to the interests and to the  
feelings of the court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the  
terms and stipulations which she might re-  
quire.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the  
surrender of the fleet would be resented by  
France as an act of connivance, his majesty  
prepared a force of such formidable  
magnitude as must have made concession  
unprofitable even in the estimation of France,  
rendering resistance altogether unavail-  
ing.

If Denmark was really prepared to re-  
sist the demands of France, and to main-  
tain her independence, his majesty proffered  
his co-operation for her defence naval,  
military and pecuniary aid, the guarantee  
of her European territories, and the secu-  
rity and extension of her colonial posses-  
sions.

That the sword has been drawn in the  
execution of a service indispensable to the  
safety of his majesty's dominions, is mat-  
ter of sincere and painful regret to his ma-  
jesty. That the state and circumstances of  
the world are such, as to have required and  
justified the measures of self preservation,  
under which his majesty has found himself un-  
der the necessity of resorting, is a truth  
which his majesty deeply deploras, but  
under which he is in so degree responsi-

His majesty has long carried on a most  
equal contest, of scrupulous forbearance  
against unrelenting violence and oppression.  
But that forbearance has its bounds. When  
the design was openly avowed, and already  
so far advanced towards its accom-  
plishment of subjecting the powers of Eu-  
rope to one universal usurpation, and of  
subverting them by terror or by force in a  
federation against the maritime rights and  
political existence of this kingdom, it be-  
came necessary for his majesty to anticipate  
the success of a system, not more fatal to  
the interests than to those of the powers  
who were destined to be the instruments of  
its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread  
which France has inspired into the nations  
of the world, should be counteracted by  
the exertion of the power of Great Britain  
called for by the exigency of the crisis, and  
proportioned to the magnitude of the dan-

Notwithstanding the declaration of war  
on the part of the Danish government, it  
remains for Denmark to determine,  
whether war shall continue between the two  
powers. His majesty still professes an am-  
icable arrangement. He is anxious to cheapen  
the sword, which he has been most reluct-

cable arrangement. He is anxious to cheapen  
the sword, which he has been most reluct-  
antly compelled to draw. And he is ready  
to demonstrate to Denmark and the world,  
that, having acted solely upon the sense of  
what was due to the security of his own do-  
minions, he is not desirous, from any other  
motive, or from any object of advantage  
or aggrandizement, to carry measures of  
hostility beyond the limits of the necessity  
which has produced them.

LONDON, September 27.

Letter from an officer, dated on board  
H. M. S. Resolution, in Copenhagen roads  
Sept. 13.

"The harbour of Copenhagen to-day  
presents a very different scene from that  
which it did four days ago. Several of  
the ships were reported last night to be fit  
for service. I was on shore yesterday, for the  
first time, and every report I had heard re-  
specting the arsenal fell short of my expecta-  
tion; I have no doubt of its being the  
first in the world. Every ship lies oppo-  
site to her store house, and every article  
necessary for her equipment is close at  
hand. The stores are immense, some say  
to the amount of two millions which I can  
not doubt. The light transports are load-  
ing with copper and canvas: the timber  
is shipping, and the ships on the stocks are  
taking to pieces, to be carried away. The  
fleet is in the most excellent condition, and  
consists of very fine ships. They had scut-  
tled them all, ready for sinking should they  
deem it expedient. Not even a gun boat  
is left them. The weather to day is some-  
thing better; the last days have been pierc-  
ing cold. The crown battery has its col-  
ors flying, as well as the Southern Block-  
ade. An agent for transports informs me, that 60  
vessels are ordered into the harbor to load.  
I trust a good account will be taken of  
their cargoes. There is no intercourse  
with the town yet, and I doubt much whe-  
ther I shall be able to get a sight of it."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

The Boston Repository of the 10th inst.  
says—

"Last evening a report was brought to  
town, through different channels, from  
Marblehead, stating that one or more fish-  
ermen had arrived there from the Banks,  
which had been spoken by the *Revenge*  
from England, and informed that **WAR  
WAS DECLARED AGAINST THIS  
COUNTRY!**"

A resolution passed the house of repre-  
sentatives of Maryland on Thursday last,  
granting leave to bring in a bill, entitled,  
an act to abolish such parts of the constitu-  
tion and form of government as relate to  
the time and manner of electing the senate,  
and the mode of filling up vacancies in that  
body. Yeas 47, nays 9.

Messrs. Street, Kerr, Mitchell, Little,  
Tabbs, Schaaff and T. B. Dorsey were ap-  
pointed a committee to prepare and bring  
in the same.

By the arrival of the ship *Arrow* at Bos-  
ton from Monte Viedo, in 58 days, we  
learn, that Messrs. Childs and Blodget,  
of this city, remain at that place since its  
re-capture from the English, under the  
privilege granted to them by the court of  
Spain.

[Baltimore American.]

A letter from Aux Cayes, received at  
Charleston, dated September 9th, says—  
"General Yauon is no more, he was killed  
by his own soldiers in attempting to bribe  
them to fight against Petion; we hear also  
that general Lemaire has been Christophe,  
and in all probability he will be taken, and  
then we shall be once more at peace."

Elisha Matthewson, esq. has been ap-  
pointed by the legislature of Rhode Island  
to represent that state in the senate of the  
U. S. vice James Fenner, esq. elected go-  
vernor.

COMMERCIAL.

The commissioners of pilotage of the port  
of Savannah are providing warping & moor-  
ing buoys to be laid down in the river be-  
tween the city and the lower shoal of Five  
Fathom Hole, which promise to be of great  
utility; as vessels will be enabled by them  
to pass through that passage, either in  
calms or head winds, and thus avoid de-  
tention so frequently occasioned by these  
causes. They are expected to be complet-  
ed and ready for use in about six weeks.

The denomination of religious people  
called Methodists in the U. S. have within  
one year sent out 102 preachers. The

number of travelling preachers in that soci-  
ety is about 600, and of local preachers  
more than 3000. Thirty elders have been  
ordained the last year. The sum total of  
members now belonging to that denomina-  
tion is 144,520.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September  
25.

"Strong apprehensions are entertained  
that the English will be entirely excluded  
from this country; in which case, large  
supplies of fish will be wanted from the  
U. S. (if they remain neutral.) Beef, pork,  
butter, cheese, and naval stores would then  
also answer in small quantities. Should the  
English, in return for our submission to  
the French, blockade this port, vessels  
bound here, might put into St. Ubes;  
whence their cargoes might be conveyed  
to this place without difficulty. Lemons  
and oranges will be very plenty in about  
two months."

Bad verbal arrangement.—The critics have  
furnished us with many instances of the ill  
arrangement of words in a sentence, but we  
do not recollect to have met with any thing  
more striking than the following. A person  
desirous of getting rid of the English tax on  
hair powder, sat down to give a formal notice  
to the "Collector of assessed taxes," that he  
should consume no more of that article in his  
family; which he did in the following note:

"Sir,  
"This is to give you notice that I shall  
not use here powder nor my wife after the  
5th of April.  
Yours, &c.

JOSEPH WHITNEY,  
Oxford-st.

To Mr. BRIGGS,  
Fifth street."

Something out of the common order.—A  
Red Beet 20 inches in circumference, 18  
inches long, and 9 and a half pounds in  
weight, was exhibited in New York; it  
was perfectly sound, this year's growth,  
and the production of a garden in Lansing-  
burgh.

FRENCH MILITARY EDUCATION.

It is known that during last winter a num-  
ber of the scholars of Prytaneeum at Paris,  
were sent to the grand army in Poland. Ma-  
ny of these young men had a weakly appear-  
ance. When at Berlin, (where they remain-  
ed one night) their youth and apparent inabi-  
lity to bear the fatigues of war, occasioned re-  
marks, addressed to the officer who attended  
them. This occasioned a statement in reply  
which is not unworthy notice.—"There is  
not, said he, a single young man here, whose  
body is not hardened by exercise, and all of  
them have had more experience than many  
an officer who has served in other armies.—  
Their bodies have been made insensible to all  
the evils which threaten the practical soldier.  
There is not one who has not actually worked  
at the raising fortifications, and who has not  
stood sentry whole nights. They have slept  
in the open air during cold stormy nights;  
on the following day they have taken a mili-  
tary walk of sixteen or eighteen leagues, they  
have climbed steep hills in the height of the  
summer, and have swam through cold and  
rapid rivers both with & without their clothes;  
they have been forced to spend whole days  
without food, and abstain from liquor during  
excessive heat, in order that they may be ac-  
quainted with all the inconveniences of a sol-  
dier's life, before these are through necessity  
imposed upon them. Nothing can alarm them  
from being unexpected, for in their exercises  
in fencing, after their first lessons, they are  
made to throw aside their foils, and fence with  
sharp swords, and the wounds they may re-  
ceive attributed alone to their own awkward-  
ness."

A late traveller on the Rhine observes, that  
he often saw the conscripts on the parade at  
Cologne, on the German frontier. They un-  
derwent a very short and simple course of  
drilling. They were taught to wheel, form  
close columns, load, fire, and charge with the  
bayonet; in five days they were considered  
qualified to march with veteran troops; very  
little attention was paid to forming line; a  
more slovenly one, he says, he never wit-  
nessed.

Little attention, too, was paid to the dress  
of the men, who were uniform only in wearing  
a short jacket, and in every other article  
seemed to consult their taste and their pocket.  
This might afford some useful hints to  
those countries where drilling is a process so  
laborious and troublesome, both to officers and  
men, and where there are so many profound  
consultations about the shape of a cap or a  
jacket. How beautifully clothed and elegantly  
drilled were the Prussian soldiers in com-  
parison of this. Even if we look nearer home,  
we shall find much of those fantastic dresses,  
which if any thing could render valor ridicu-  
lous, would certainly have that effect. He  
mentions a fact, which strongly shows the de-  
cided military spirit of the French. He trav-  
elled several days in company with a con-  
script, an elegant young man, the son of a  
gentleman of fortune, and nephew of a gene-  
ral in that part of the army where he was go-  
ing to serve. He had no hopes, he said, of

raising himself from the ranks, but by good  
conduct and good fortune. He neither blam-  
ed his father for not paying the price of sub-  
stance, nor repined at the conscription.—  
"Tout ce qu'il me faut, maintenant," he observ-  
ed, "c'est de devenir un bon soldat."

\* We have it from unquestionable authority,  
that at the battle of Eylau, there were killed not  
less than forty-five young French officers, who  
had been educated at the Prytaneeum.

[Press.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD,  
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,  
Clerk of the Market.

November 18.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stock  
holders in the Little River Turnpike Compa-  
ny, will take place on the first Monday in  
December next, at the house of John Good-  
ing, at the old Turnpike Gate, in Fairfax  
county, for transacting the business of the  
Company. At same time and place, an elec-  
tion will be held for a President, four Direc-  
tors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

Law 1st Min Dec.

November 18.

For Sale,

Two healthy likely Negro Girls,  
ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12.  
Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on  
ground rent, my Lot on Duke street, in the  
town of Alexandria. The terms will be made  
known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter,  
who is authorised to dispose of the property,  
or to

John Chapman Hunter.

Fairfax county, Nov. 18

Gun & Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King-street near the water.  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the  
public, that he continues to carry on the  
above business in its various branches—also to  
render his sincere thanks for the liberal en-  
couragement shown him during a space of five  
years, and hopes the execution of his work  
may merit a continuance of the same.

Robert Nash.

November 5.

Guins, pistols, rifles, &c. stocked and  
repaired in the neatest manner and at the short-  
est notice.

He has just received and for sale, on the  
lowest terms, a handsome assortment of bird  
and squirrel guns; and daily expects a further  
supply of pistols, &c.

W. M. BARTLEMAN,

HAS RECEIVED, per schooner *Citizen*, from  
New-York,

A fresh supply of Groceries.

77 barrels prime PORK,  
4000 lbs. CHEESE, various qualities, and  
A good assortment of Patent SHOT.  
November 17

Lost yesterday,

A SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS, on a ring  
of steel, about one inch diameter. The  
finder shall receive one dollar reward on leav-  
ing them with the printer.

November 17

Removal.

JOHN TUCKER,

Has removed from King-street to his whar-  
 adjoining Messrs. Jonah Thompson & Sons,  
where he has for sale—

1700 SPANISH HIDES  
2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT  
First quality Muscovado SUGAR in hogs-  
heads and barrels—aid

GROCERIES as usual.  
He also takes the liberty to inform his  
friends in the country, that he has a large and  
convenient Warehouse for the reception of  
flour, either by water or waggons, and would  
take in flour on storage.

October 10.

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This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria coun-  
ty, in the district of Columbia, have ob-  
tained, from the orphan's court of said coun-  
ty, letters testamentary on the estate of Su-  
sanna Hamilton, late of the county aforesaid,  
deceased: All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhi-  
bit them, with the vouchers therefor, to the  
subscribers, on or before the 30th day of Ap-  
ril next, or they may by law be excluded  
from all benefit to said estate; and those in-  
debted thereto are requested to make immedi-  
ate payment.—Given under our hands this  
30th day of October, 1807.

Andrew Jamieson,

Rich'd. Weightman,

October 30

Ex's.  
co3w



## FOR SALE.

On Tuesday, the twenty-second of December next, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, that pleasant estate.

### PROSPECT HILL,

The late residence of John Gibson, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land; the greater part under good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary out-house in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,  
James Reid,  
Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 18. eots

### Little Falls of Potomac.

## TO BE SOLD,

Three hundred acres of LAND, lately belonging to the estate of Philip R. Fendall, Esquire, deceased, at the Little Falls, and bordering on the river Potomac.

On this tract are a stone dwelling-house and tobacco warehouse on the main road near to the river—several other buildings, with lands well improved; part of them where town lots were lately contemplated, with the sanction of the legislature, are said to be remarkably fertile. There are also on the premises A VACANT MILL SEAT, several very valuable FISH STANDS, and inexhaustible QUARRIES of Stone for building warehouses and cellar walls, esteemed equal to any, and superior to most, foundation stone on the Potomac, having always commanded the highest prices.

The good quality of the stone on the banks of the river, to which vessels of any burthen that can go up to George-town can go and take them off—their vicinity to George-town, the city of Washington and Alexandria, being about three miles from the two first, and ten from the last-mentioned, by water or by land—a very valuable merchant mill adjoining, and a bridge preparing to be thrown across the Potomac near to the mill, with other non-enumerated advantages, which a person inclined to purchase would discover on a slight view of the premises: renders it unnecessary to enlarge or comment on their value.

For terms apply to Francis Green, Esq. of Medford, near Boston, Massachusetts—to Tristram Dalton, Esq. of Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

Lewis Deblois.

Alexandria, 11th Nov. 1833

### Paton and Butchers,

Have received by the ships William and John, Captain Woodhouse, and the Mary, Captain Babbler, from Liverpool, a general assortment of

### IRON MONGERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Waggon boxes; blistered, Crowley set cast steel; sheet iron; shovels and spades; patent shot; shovels and tongs; green wire fenders; Coal hods; brass battery kettles; patent and copper tea kettles and stewpans; ditto japanned and brass lamps; japanned plate warmers; chaffing dishes; Britannia coffee and tea pots; penknives and razors; table and desert knives and forks; plated and brass wares, of various descriptions; coffee mills; files; locks; bolts; screws; curriers' knives; fleshers; workers; graining boards; and steels; saddle trees; gig and carriage lames; gig furniture.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A large assortment of bar iron, coal and upper leather and Spanish hides—

AND DAILY EXPECT

An assortment of Brass Andirons, and Looking Glasses.

Wm. Paton & Co.

11th Nov. 1833

A valuable property for sale.

A valuable property for sale, situated in the county of Fairfax, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expense—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry to advantage. There are on the premises a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,  
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 5. 2aw

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

### GRAND LOTTERY,

#### BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large number of other good prizes.

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 prize of | 30,000 dollars. |
| 1 do. of   | 15,000          |
| 2 do. of   | 10,000          |
| 2 do. of   | 5,000           |
| 3 do. of   | 1,500           |
| 7 do. of   | 1,000           |

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N. York, to whom the Managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, On THURSDAY the 31st day of DECEMBER next, and to draw 500 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a variety of numbers and very rapidly, at TEN DOLLARS and a HALF each, for a short time at

### G. & P. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY OFFICE, corner of MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS, BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above Lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

### G. & R. Waite.

One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York Lottery will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices, No. 64 and No. 58, Maiden Lane New-York.

Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description to either of Waite's offices, in New-York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. Waite, will be paid by them.

Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at J. March's book-store, George-Town, where the prize list will be regularly received. October 13. 3aw3m

### BALTIMORE

#### Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also, Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] co1914

### Robert Cray,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale the following Articles.

Reeves's water colors, in boxes, containing from six to eighteen colors; ladies' japan dressing cases; japan ink-chests; durable ink for marking linen; superfine warranted black lead pencils; pounce and pounce boxes; camels' hair pencils for drawing; superfine red sealing wax; indian ink; parchment; violin strings, bows and bridges; German flutes; one well finished clarinet; one hautboy; instructions for flute and violin; tooth powder and brushes; red military feathers; black do. with red tops; pocket thermometers; mathematical instruments; writing and wrapping paper; quills; wafers; bonnet boards; fullers' press boards, &c. &c.

Also the following late Publications.

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct. Mead's ecological view of the U. States. Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo. boards.

Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owen-

son; Margaretta, by a young lady of Philadelphia.

Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of Garrick; Steuben's military discipline; Azani's maritime law; pieces of Irish history, by W. J. Mac Nevan, &c.

For sale by the dozen.

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader; introduction to reading; Columbian orator; looking-glass for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammars; school dictionaries assorted; spelling-books; primers; slates; playing and message cards; ink-powder; bonnet boards, &c. &c.

O. W. HAYD.

A large stock of ready-made blank books, of various sizes; blank account books ruled and bound to any given pattern, at a short notice. October 5.

Printing in all its various branches, handfomely executed at this office.

## TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL McLEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5. co31law

### Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

#### HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA  
Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Cork

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Ditto do. best wine bottled  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchong

### TEAS

of good quality.

Mustovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rape do.  
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.  
Sun-dried raisins in cases.  
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Joseph H. Mandeville,  
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities

Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.  
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS  
COFFEE in bags  
MOLASSES in hhds.

Imperial  
Old Hyson  
Young Hyson, } TEAS  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchong

Port  
Madeira  
Claret  
Sherry  
Lisbon and  
Malaga  
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica  
Antigua  
Windward Island and  
New-England  
Rye Whiskey in barrels  
Cherry Bounce in do.  
Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Coppers, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,  
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

October 27. d

### ALMANACS for 1838.

Just published and for sale by

Cotton and Stewart.

September 16. 12w2m

## ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are hereby notified, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia praying that a Company be incorporated to pave a road leading from Fauquier court house by the Buckland Mills to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to Alexandria.

October 7.

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

#### WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Foster—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

### REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements, and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Leek living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Federal county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 560 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat river.

One other tract named Ferriety, of 26 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A fair proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonathan Thompson,  
Richard Veitch

Alexandria, April 25.

PRINTED BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietors.)